安徽大学 2014 — 2015 学年第 1 学期

《 电路分析基础 》(A 卷)考试试题参考答案及评分标准

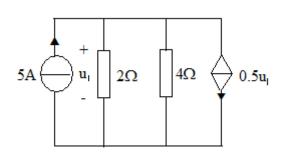
- 一、填空题(每空2分,共10分)
- 1、电阻 2、10rad/s 3、 $\sqrt{30}$ A 4、 $U_L = \sqrt{3}U_P$ 5、 $(1-2j)\Omega$

- 二、判断题(每题2分,共10分,正确的打√,错误的打X)
- 1, X 2, \checkmark 3, \checkmark 4, X 5, \checkmark
- 三、计算题(共50分)
- 1、解:

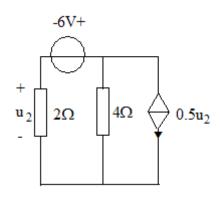
$$\begin{cases} U_{n1} = U_{s} \\ \left(\frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{3}} + \frac{1}{R_{4}}\right) U_{n2} - \frac{1}{R_{2}} U_{n1} - \frac{1}{R_{3}} U_{n3} = 0 \\ U_{n3} = ri \\ R_{1}i = U_{n1} - U_{n3} \end{cases}$$

每式3分。

2、解:



$$\frac{u_1}{2} + \frac{u_1}{4} + 0.5u_1 = 5$$
 $u_1 = 4V$
(6 分)



$$4(0.5u_2 + 0.5u_2) + 6 + u_2 = 0$$

 $u_2 = -1.2V$ (6 $\%$)

流过受控源的电流值为 $0.5(u_1+u_2)=1.4A$ (3分)

3、解:

$$u_c(0_+) = u_c(0_-) = \frac{3}{4} \times 12 - 6 = 3V$$
 (3 $\%$)

$$u_c(\infty) = \frac{12}{1+2/2+1} - 6 = -2V$$
 (3 $\%$)

$$R_0 = 1/(2/2+1) = \frac{2}{3} \times 10^3 \Omega$$
 $\tau = R_0 C = 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}$ (4 $\%$)

$$u_c(t) = (u_c(0_+) - u_c(\infty))e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} + u_c(\infty)$$

$$= (-2 + 5e^{-500t})V$$
(3 \(\frac{\gamma}{\gamma}\))

4、解:

$$S = UI = 100 \text{ V} \bullet \text{A}$$

 $P = 100 \,\mathrm{W}$

因此,
$$Q=0$$
 (3分)

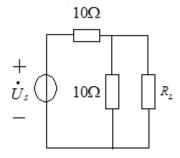
根据能量守恒原则
$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{Re}[Z_2]I^2 = 20 \\ \operatorname{Im}[Z_2]I^2 = 40 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} \operatorname{Re}[Z_2] = 5 \\ \operatorname{Im}[Z_2] = 10 \end{cases}$$
 (4分)

因此,
$$Z_2 = (5+10j)\Omega$$
 (3分)

四、设计题(共15分)

解:
$$R_0 = 10//10 = 5\Omega$$
 (5分)

根据理想变压器的阻抗变换作用,

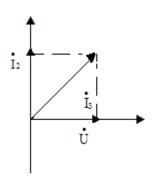


$$R_L = \frac{10}{n^2} \Omega \tag{5 \%}$$

为了获得最大功率 $R_L = R_0$,因此, $n = \sqrt{2} = 1.414$ (5分)

五、分析题(共15分)

解: (1) 如相量图所示,A1 的读数应为 $\sqrt{2}$ A (6 分)



(2) 设
$$\vec{U} = 1 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{V}$$
,则 $\vec{I}_{1} = \sqrt{2} \angle 45^{\circ} \text{A}$

由
$$\frac{I_2}{\omega C}$$
= U 得到 ω = $\frac{I_2}{UC}$ =1rad/s

$$\dot{U}_s = \sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ + j1 \cdot \sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ + 1 \angle 0^\circ
= (1+j2)V$$

电压源的有效值为
$$\sqrt{1^2+2^2}=\sqrt{5}V$$

(9分)